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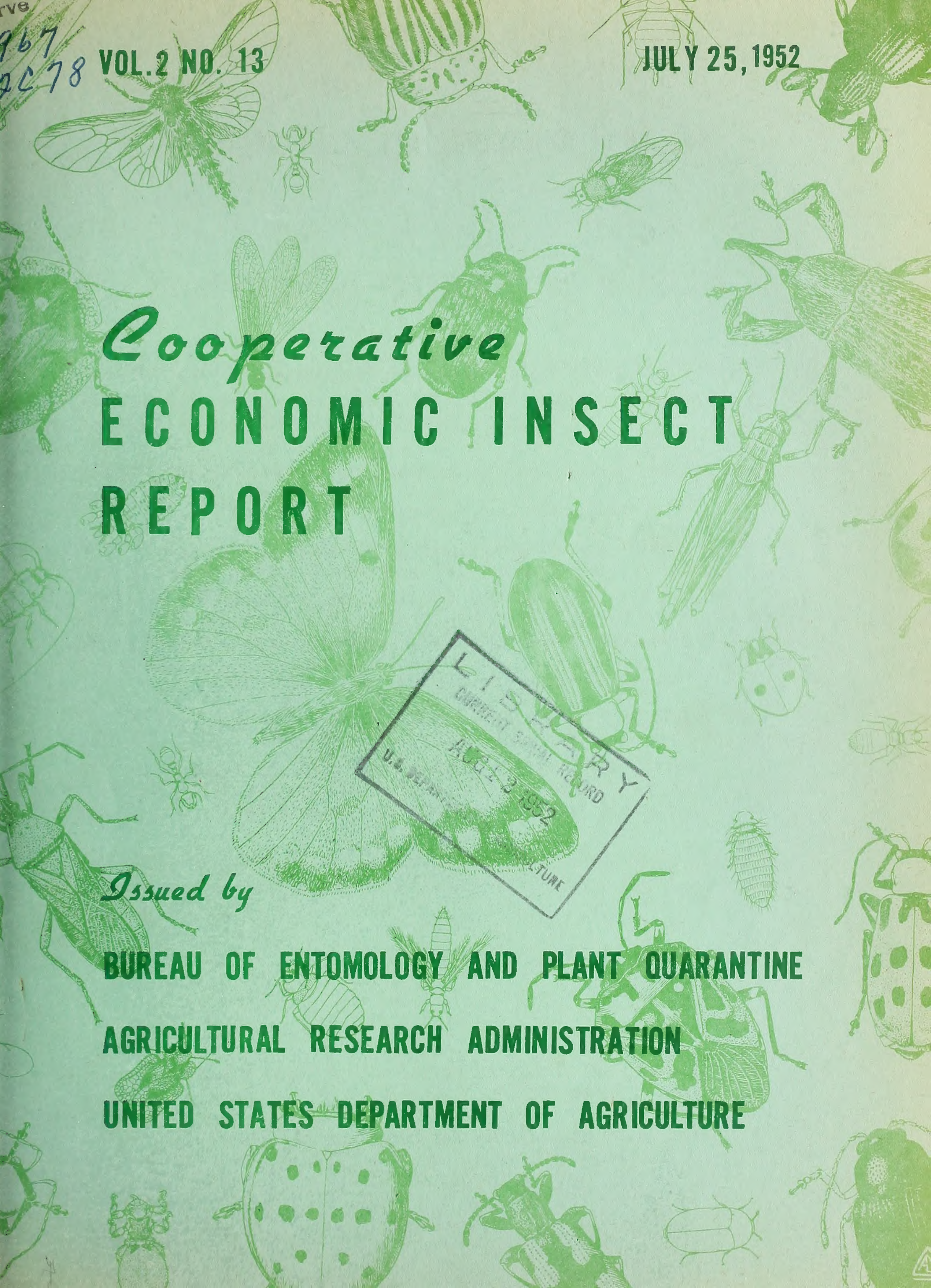

Cooperative ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued by

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

Reports and inquiries pertaining to this release should be mailed to:

Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 2 July 25, 1952 No. 13

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

ARMYWORM outbreak in Wisconsin most serious in 10 years. Losses in 3 counties already estimated in excess of one million dollars. Abundant also in Michigan and Minnesota. (page 176)

SPIDER MITES infestations building up and causing damage in orchards in many states. (page 178)

EUROPEAN EARWIG reported in New Hampshire for first time. Abundant Eastern Massachusetts and Willamette Valley, Oregon. (page 180)

BOLL WEEVIL more abundant in Lower Rio Grande Valley and adjacent areas in Texas than for many years. Damaging infestations in spotted areas from Georgia to Oklahoma. (pages 180 - 181)

COTTON LEAFWORM observed in Oklahoma for first time this year July 14. New infestations in widely separated areas in Texas. (page 182)

GYPSY MOTH causing extensive damage in Maine and Massachusetts. (pages 178, 183)

OREGON establishes experiment station project devoted solely to the collection and dissemination of insect information for local and national use. (pages 185 - 186)

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1952

Temperatures averaged below normal in the extreme lower Mississippi Valley, in the Northwest, and along the Northern Border as far east as the Great Lakes. Elsewhere, weekly averages were above normal, with plus departures at some stations in the Midwest and Northeast exceeding 10°. Except in the extreme North maximum temperatures ranged in the 90's after the first day of the period, and exceeded 100° at many central and southeastern stations at the end of the period.

Precipitation was limited to a few widely scattered showers west of the Continental Divide, except in western Montana. General moderate to heavy rains in the Northern Border region from Montana to New York, relieved drought conditions in North Dakota and eastern Montana. Some of these showers were excessive and a number of flash floods were reported. From the 16th to the 18th a Gulf squall which moved into the lower Mississippi Valley caused moderate to heavy rains as far north as Missouri. In the Southeast only scattered showers occurred, and droughty conditions continued in some sections, particularly in Georgia where many crops are ruined. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau)

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Tassel injury evident in untreated sweet corn in southern area. (J. G. Conklin). MASSACHUSETTS - Second-brood moths emerging. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Larvae from third instar to full grown, July 11, Hudson Valley. First new pupa found July 12 in plant, from Ulster County, which had been transplanted to cage. (J. A. Adams). DELAWARE - Second-generation adults emerging from early sweet corn. (Late News about Insects and Dis., Univ. Del). MARYLAND - Pupae and moths in fields. Early fields in Montgomery County have 30 to 75 percent infestation. Serious damage some fields Queen Anne's County. Stalk infestation Wicomico and Worcester Counties less than 5 percent. (T. L. Bissell). ILLINOIS - Egg laying in East St. Louis and southern areas. Occasional pupae found northern areas and peak pupation expected toward end of month. Reports of infestation and development indicate a noticeable but not extremely alarming increase in second generation population. (H. B. Petty). IOWA - Between broods, July 15. (H. M. Harris). MINNESOTA - Egg laying almost complete July 14. Eighty to 90 percent plants show shot-hole injury, South West area. Some fields of tall corn in all districts show shot-hole injury. Corn 10-14 inches higher than same date last year. (J. R. Sandve, A. W. Buzicky). NORTH DAKOTA - No serious infestation found at this time. Shot holes and young larvae found in most advanced fields. Egg masses dislodged by heavy winds. Late plantings seem too late for adult egg laying. (J. R. Anderson, July 19). SOUTH DAKOTA - Fifty-five percent of plants infested in southeastern counties. Average number of borers per 100 plants--198. Two percent larvae first instar, 36 percent second instar, 47 percent third instar, 15 percent fourth instar. (S. D. Insect Rept.).

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae) -- ALABAMA - Damaging soybeans, clover, grasses and other pasture crops in Lee, Limestone, Escambia and Monroe Counties. Several species involved. (F. S. Arant). INDIANA - Abundant southern areas and moving into cultivated fields. (J. J. Davis). MICHIGAN - *Melanoplus femur-rubrum* populations increasing in East Lansing and Lapeer vicinities, July 15. (R. Hutson). SOUTH DAKOTA - Damage to wheat and oats Lyman County, also to small grain Hughes and Sully Counties. Infestations of *Melanoplus bivittatus* average 15 to 25 per square yard. (S. D. Insect Rept.). UTAH - Mating and egg laying common by *M. mexicanus*, *M. packardii*, *Aulocara elliotti*, and *M. bivittatus* in Duchesne and Uintah Counties. (G. F. Knowlton).

ARMYWORMS - IOWA - Small outbreaks in northwestern areas moving from oats to corn. (H. M. Harris). ILLINOIS - Appearing in oats, corn, timothy and other grasses northern areas. (H. B. Petty). MINNESOTA - Pseudaletia unipuncta heavy in grain fields southern area, July 14, necessitating control measures. (A. W. Buzicky). WISCONSIN - Most serious outbreak in 10 years. More than 20 southern counties infested. Losses to small grains and corn in Dane, Rock, and Columbia Counties already estimated in excess of one million dollars. Few parasites observed after week's feeding. (E. L. Chambers). MICHIGAN - Pseudaletia unipuncta outbreaks reported from Lapeer, Ironton, and Boyne City areas, July 15. (R. Hutson). ALABAMA - Pseudaletia unipuncta abundant on pasture grasses some sections of Madison County. (F. S. Arant). RHODE ISLAND - Pseudaletia unipuncta invading corn and oats in Coventry vicinity. (J. A. Mathewson).

CORN EARWORM (Heliothis armigera) -- ILLINOIS - Infestations in northern areas heavier than normal. May be severe on sweet corn later. (H. B. Petty). MISSOURI - Considerable damage to sweet corn over entire State. (Wkly. Rep. Fr. Grs.). IDAHO - Widespread on corn in southwestern area. Now moving into ears from tassels. (H. C. Manis).

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) -- NEBRASKA - Infestations in Pawnee County, moving from brome grass into corn. (O. S. Bare). IOWA - Minor migrations in southeastern area. (H. M. Harris). MICHIGAN - Isolated outbreaks in Ida and Hillsdale vicinities, July 14. (R. Hutson). INDIANA - Abundance extending from Randolph County (south) to Steuben County at Michigan border. (J. J. Davis).

GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis) -- NEBRASKA - Damaging corn in Colfax, Lancaster, and Cass Counties. (R. E. Hill).

CUTWORMS -- NEW YORK - Injury to corn, oats and some wheat by Feltia spp., which has appeared in armyworm numbers. (R. W. Leiby). CONNECTICUT - Black cutworm (Agrotis ypsilon) outbreak heavy on several hundred acres of meadow land flooded by Connecticut River after crops planted. Replanted corn and tobacco seriously damaged. (N. Turner).

POTATO LEAFHOPPERS (Empoasca fabae) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Several reports of abundance in alfalfa, Connecticut Valley area. Threatening serious injury. (A. I. Bourne). DELAWARE - Remain very abundant on alfalfa. (Late News about Insects and Dis., Univ. Del). INDIANA - Exceptionally abundant on alfalfa. (J. J. Davis).

ALFALFA PLANT BUG (Adelphocoris lineolatus) -- INDIANA - Conspicuously abundant over northern half of State July 10. Mostly second-generation nymphs present July 18. (M. C. Wilson).

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica) -- DELAWARE - Adults now prevalent; damage to second-growth conspicuous. (Late News about Insects and Dis., Univ. Del.).

SAY STINK BUG (Chlorochroa sayi) -- WASHINGTON - Unusually abundant on alfalfa near Prosser. (E. C. Klostermeyer). CALIFORNIA - Light infestations in Kerman-Kearney Park area. (T. Heffernan).

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) -- WASHINGTON - Damaging alfalfa grown for seed in Yakima Valley. (B. J. Landis). IDAHO - Increasing on alfalfa and peas. (H. C. Manis).

FRUIT INSECTS

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) -- NEW JERSEY - Second-brood moths emerging from Burlington County south. (A. J. Farley). MARYLAND - Second-brood entries observed July 15. (C. Graham). OHIO - Second-brood moths appearing in significant numbers. Second-brood larval injuries expected between July 20-26. (C. R. Cutright). INDIANA - Second-brood larvae entering fruit, Vincennes area, July 15. (D. W. Hamilton). Heavy hatch in progress and expected to last through August 5, Lawrence and Orange Counties. (G. E. Marshall). MISSOURI - Second-brood larvae expected to continue hatching through July. More damage than usual in many orchards. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Grs.). WASHINGTON - Numbers taken in baits last week indicate beginning of second brood. (E. J. Newcomer, July 18).

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta) -- MISSISSIPPI - Unusual amount of damage to peaches, Stoneville District. Sixty percent of fruit one property infested where regular spray schedule had been followed. (D. F. Young).

APPLE APHID (Aphis pomi) -- WASHINGTON - Epidemic infestation North Central area, most aphicides afford protection no longer than two weeks. (W. J. O'Neill). Beginning to appear on young trees in Yakima Valley second week July, although numerous by this time 1951. (E. J. Newcomer).

APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Adults found in every county. Forty percent emergence in cages at Waltham. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Peak emergence occurring eastern and western areas. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Lett.). NEW JERSEY - Adult emergence passed peak in northern New Jersey. (A. J. Farley). MINNESOTA - Adult emergence at Preston and Twin Cities areas July 9. Egg laying expected by July 16. (T. L. Aamodt, A. W. Buzicky).

GYPSY MOTH (Porthetria dispar) -- MAINE - Infestation on blueberry heavy and damage severe in local areas, Washington and Hancock Counties. (F. H. Lathrop, P. N. Mosher, June 1-30).

A MEALYBUG (Phenococcus aceris) -- OREGON - Newly recorded from this State. Found extremely abundant on filberts in orchard near Gervais. (R. W. Every).

SPIDER MITES -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - European red mite population peak reached and some decline evident due to predators. (J. G. Conklin). MASSACHUSETTS - European red mite (Paratetranychus pilosus), two-spotted spider mite (Tetranychus bimaculatus) and yellow spider mite (Eotetranychus uncatus Garman) increasing to damaging numbers some orchards. (E. H. Wheeler, W. H. Thies). NEW YORK - Two-spotted spider mites and European red mites building up in most orchards Orange, Ulster, and Niagara Counties. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Lett.). NEW JERSEY - Mite population increasing in some peach and apple orchards. (A. J. Farley). MARYLAND - Developing on peaches Baltimore County. (T.L.Bissell). OHIO - European red mite becoming serious in untreated orchards. (C. R. Cutright). ILLINOIS - Two-spotted spider mite and European red mite damage increasing in southern areas. (S. C. Chandler). MINNESOTA - Indications of build-up. European red mite most common species. (T. L. Aamodt, A. W. Buzicky). MISSOURI - Most severe infestations Campbell area. Present throughout State. Control measures have been satisfactory most cases. (Wkly. Rept. Fr. Grs.). WASHINGTON - European red mite widespread and causing damage throughout North Central area. (W. J. O'Neill).

OYSTERSHELL SCALE (Lepidosaphes ulmi) -- NORTH CAROLINA - Summer-brood larvae settling on fruit and twigs of apple, Western area. (G. F. Turnipseed). MAINE - Some apple trees severely infested, Franklin County. (F. H. Lathrop).

VEGETABLE INSECTS

POTATO LEAFHOPPERS (*Empoasca fabae*) -- NEW YORK - Control measures needed in about every bean field, otherwise growers will face serious reductions in yield. (R. W. Leiby). NEW JERSEY - Lima and snap beans showing injury in central and southern counties. (O. Starnes). DELAWARE - Remain very abundant on potatoes. (Late News about Insects and Dis., Univ. Del). INDIANA - Exceptionally abundnat on potatoes and beans. (J. J. Davis). WISCONSIN - Abundant and causing hopperburn in unsprayed potato fields. (E. L. Chambers). COLORADO - Moderate infestation on potatoes at Greeley. (L. B. Daniels).

STALK BORER (*Papaipema nebris*) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Unusually abundant in corn, tomatoes, and potatoes in early July. (A. I. Bourne). NEBRASKA - Damaging potatoes in Cass County. Other reports of abundance. (R. E. Hill).

TUBER FLEA BEETLE (*Epitrix tuberis*) -- COLORADO - Heavy in late plantings of potatoes. (L. B. Daniels).

LYGUS BUGS (*Lygus* spp.) -- MINNESOTA - Heavy damage to potatoes near Bagley, 2 or more per sweep of 12 inch net. Lesser injury present in Grand Rapids, Ray, and St. Paul areas. (A. G. Peterson). MICHIGAN - *Lygus oblineatus* numerous all over State, especially on potatoes at Petoskey, Lake City, and Cadillac. Damaging celery at Whitehall. (R. Hutson). MAINE - Infestation and damage light to potatoes, Aroostook County, during June. (F. H. Lathrop, P. N. Mosher).

BLISTER BEETLES (*Epicauta* spp.) -- ALABAMA - Causing serious damage to tomatoes, alfalfa and other crops in several areas. (F. S. Arant). MISSOURI - Numerous in places in southeast part of State. (Wkly. Rept. Fr. Grs.). MAINE - Infestation and damage moderate to potatoes, Washington County, during June. (F. H. Lathrop, P. N. Mosher).

TOMATO RUSSET MITE (*Vasates destructor*) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Found in greenhouses in Foxboro, June 27. Believed to be first report of this species in Massachusetts. (A. I. Bourne).

ALFALFA LOOPER (*Autographa californica*) -- IDAHO - Causing damage to peas in some fields in southcentral areas. Larvae fairly abundant on small clovers in Long Valley. (H. C. Manis).

SEED-CORN MAGGOT (Hylemya cilicrura) -- COLORADO - Taken in economic numbers in pinto bean fields in Larimer County. Damages of 50 percent reported. (L. B. Daniels).

EUROPEAN EARWIG (Forficula auricularia) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Specimens collected in numbers in Kingston, July 16. This is the first official record of occurrence of this insect in New Hampshire. (J. C. Conklin). MASSACHUSETTS - Unusual number of reports in Eastern areas. Found spreading westward from Boston area. One report from Marblehead section. (A. I. Bourne). Specimens submitted July 14 identified from Norwood; inquiries regarding control measures received recently from Franklin, Chatham, Winthrop and Lynnfield. (G. J. Haeussler). NEW YORK - Specimens submitted July 18 identified from Niagara Falls. (G. J. Haeussler). UTAH - Reported from Tooele, Juab, and Cache Counties. (G. F. Knowlton). OREGON - Present in Willamette Valley in larger numbers than usual. (V. Roth).

BEET WEBWORM (Loxostege sticticalis) -- COLORADO - Second generation reached peak proportions; 1500 moths taken July 17 in light trap collections. (L. B. Daniels).

GREEN CLOVERWORM (Plathypena scabra) -- NEW JERSEY - Causing injury to lima and snap beans in central and southern counties. (O. Starnes). DELAWARE - Very abundant on alfalfa at Leipsic, and elsewhere; first-generation adults in flight. (Late News about Insects and Dis., Univ. Del.).

SQUASH VINE BORER (Melittia cucurbitae) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Severely damaging summer squash in eastern areas. (F. P. Cuthbert).

GLADIOLUS THRIPS (Taeniothrips simplex) -- WISCONSIN - Very abundant throughout southern part of State. (E. L. Chambers).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) -- NORTH CAROLINA - Damage spotted and relatively light to date ; however, population high few fields. (G. D. Jones). TENNESSEE - Sixty-eight fields examined in 21 counties, 42 found infested. Average infestation rate all fields 3.7 percent compared with 4.5 percent last week. Average infestation rate infested fields 6 percent compared with 8 percent last week. None above 25 percent. (R. P. Mullett, July 14). GEORGIA - One hundred seventy-seven fields inspected in 41 counties, 164 found infested. Eighteen unpoisoned fields examined, all infested, with 7 to 77 percent punctured squares (avg. 32 percent). One hundred forty-six of 159 poisoned fields found infested with square punctures ranging from 0 to 62 percent (avg. 11 percent). (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Of 912 fields examined in 18 Delta counties, 284 found infested at average rate of 6 percent against 3 percent last week and 10 percent corresponding week 1951. Eleven fields had square infestation of 26-50 percent, 2 had above 51 percent. (E. W. Dunnam). LOUISIANA-Shreveport area: Infestations continued generally low, although some fields have develcped high infestations. (L. D. Newsom). Bunkie area: Infestation appears to be rising generally. Monroe area: Small local areas showing increases. (J. S. Roussel). Tallulah area: Infestations increased rapidly some fields. Second-generation weevils together with favorable weather caused increases. (R. C. Gaines). Average infestations ranged from 3 percent in Caldwell and Ouachita Parishes to 32 in Bossier and 60(in one field examined) in Bienville Parish. Nine fields in Madison Parish and 8 in Tensas Parish had square infestation of 26 to 50 percent. (Insect Pest Survey, L.S.U.). ARKANSAS - Majority of fields still have light infestation, although a few field in southeast area show sharp increases in infestation with 10 above 30 percent. Examinations made in 11 counties. (G. Barnes). OKLAHOMA - Rapid rise in infestations expected next ten days. More than 50 percent of grubs alive in fallen squares in eastern area and Caddo County. One hundred seventy-three fields examined in 17 counties, 150 found infested. (C. F. Stiles). TEXAS - Practically every fields in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties under severe attack as migration continues. (A. N. White). In areas other than Lower Rio Grande Valley: Average infestation in 801 fields inspected, 12 percent punctured squares. This compares with 11 percent last week, 16 percent at this time last year and 25 percent in 1950. Fifty-seven percent of fields inspected poisoned, 43 percent unpoisoned. Poisoned fields averaged 8 percent punctured squares and unpoisoned 19 percent. (K. P. Ewing).

BOLLWORMS (Heliothis spp. et al) -- NORTH CAROLINA - Adults, eggs, and small larvae found in a number of fields throughout cotton belt. (G. D. Jones). TENNESSEE - No square damage higher than 3 percent in 15 fields examined. (R. P. Mullett, July 14). GEORGIA - Less than 1 percent damage in 177 fields examined; however, considerable damage some fields. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Of 1041 fields inspected in 18 Delta counties for square damage, 277 found infested at average rate of 9 with range of 1 to 54 percent. (E. W. Dunnam). LOUISIANA - Egg deposition light in Monroe, Bunkie and Shreveport areas. (Rousell and Newsom). Some increases in egg deposition and larvae in few fields, Tallulah area. (R. C. Gaines). ARKANSAS - Continuing to decrease over last week. (G. Barnes). OKLAHOMA - Eggs have increased in alarming numbers many fields eastern part of State and are reaching dangerous point in fields in western areas. (C. F. Stiles). TEXAS - Egg deposition continuing many fields, especially younger cotton. Over 46,000 squares inspected in 60 fields showed average of 5 percent injured squares. (K. P. Ewing). NEW MEXICO - Large number eggs found in Deming area, some damaging infestations in Mesilla Valley. (M. Swoboda). ARIZONA - Increasing in Maricopa, Yuma and Graham Counties. (J. N. Roney).

SPIDER MITES -- NORTH CAROLINA - A few infestations reported but not a general problem yet, July 19. (G. D. Jones). GEORGIA - Heavy infestations in dry southwest areas. Light infestations other areas. (C. R. Jordan). MISSISSIPPI - Recorded in 107 fields in Delta counties, light to heavy. (E. W. Dunnam). LOUISIANA - Present in many fields in Shreveport area. (L. D. Newsom). ARKANSAS - Continue to increase. Serious enough in some fields to warrant control. (G. Barnes). TEXAS - Damaging infestations scattered fields some areas. (K. P. Ewing).

COTTON FLEAHOPPER (Psallus seriatus) -- LOUISIANA - Heaviest population Shreveport area since 1948 with many fields being treated. Average of 55 per 100 terminals one field. (L. D. Newsom). TEXAS - Over 58,000 terminals examined in 68 fields averaged 14 per 100 terminals with range of 2 to 54 compared with 8 per 100 terminals for corresponding week 1951. (K. P. Ewing).

COTTON LEAFWORM (Alabama argillacea) -- OKLAHOMA - First specimen of year found July 14 in Johnston County. Also found in Caddo County July 17. (C. F. Stiles). TEXAS - New infestations found in widely separated areas: Coryell County, Central Texas; Martin, Reagan and Glasscock Counties, West Texas. Full-grown larvae found in all locations and one pupa in Glasscock County. (K. P. Ewing).

FOREST INSECTS

EUROPEAN CHAFER (Amphimallon majalis) -- CONNECTICUT - Evening scouting this year has disclosed adults only in location (near Meriden) of original infestation. (N. Turner).

LARCH SAWFLY (*Pristiphora erichsonii*) -- MINNESOTA - Completely stripped many tamarack stands in northern third of State by July 12. (J. W. Butcher).

LARCH BARK BEETLE (*Dendroctonus simplex*) -- MINNESOTA - Found in pockets throughout northern third of State. Tree mortality almost always associated with recent cutting or flooding. Little evidence as yet that sawfly is predisposing factor. (J. W. Butcher).

TWIG PRUNER (*Elaphidion villosum*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE - Unusually prevalent in oaks throughout State. (J. G. Conklin).

ELM LEAF BEETLE (*Galerucella xanthomelaena*) -- NEW HAMPSHIRE First-brood larvae leaving trees and pupating in large numbers. (J. G. Conklin). NEW YORK - Damage increasing in Schenectady County. (L. E. Hansen).

SPRUCE SPIDER MITE (*Paratetranychus ununguis*) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Very abundant and causing bronzing of arbor vitae, hemlock, and spruce. (A. I. Bourne).

BIRCH LEAF MINER (*Fenusa pusilla*) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Very abundant Eastern Massachusetts, moderate western part of State. Flies observed June 26. (A. I. Bourne). MAINE - Moderate infestation and damage widespread. Severe infestation and damage, white and gray birch, Washington County. (F. H. Lathrop, P. N. Mosher).

GYPSY MOTH (*Porthetria dispar*) -- MASSACHUSETTS - Hundreds of acres of woodland badly damaged and large areas completely stripped along slopes of hills in Franklin, upper Hampshire and parts of Berkshire Counties. (A. I. Bourne). MAINE - Extensive defoliation, North Lovell and Albany, (E. S. Russell); Cherryfield, (A. Grant); and Township 10, Hancock County, (F. H. Lathrop, P. N. Mosher).

SPRUCE BUDWORM (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) -- MAINE - Generally little change from last year; possible build up, Washington County. (H. B. Peirson).

SATIN MOTH (*Stilpnotia salicis*) -- MAINE - Complete defoliation of isolated roadside and ornamental plantings, Carolina poplar, Waterville to Houlton. (R. C. Brown). Infestation and injury moderate, Unity. (D. J. Frazier).

EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma americanum) -- MAINE - Heaviest infestation in years throughout State during June. Moderate infestation and damage southern Aroostook County. Severe damage Kennebec County. (F. H. Lathrop, P. N. Mosher).

SARATOGA SPITTLEBUG (Aphrophora saratogensis) -- WISCONSIN - Adults emerging, and feeding on Jack and red pine expected. Control measures starting week of July 21. (E. L. Chambers).

Recent Important Interceptions at Ports of Entry

Globe artichokes intercepted in baggage from Italy at New York recently were found infested with living larvae and pupae of Apion carduorum Kby. This weevil has been reported to cause considerable damage to globe artichokes in the Mediterranean area. (R. Shemin).

European cherries arriving by plane at Boston during the period June 5 to June 20 were found to be infested with a cherry fruit fly, Rhagoletis cerasi (L.). A total of 131 larvae and 41 pupae were taken in 4 interceptions from passengers' baggage and 5 from stewards' stores. The cherries were said to be from France, Italy, and Portugal. This serious pest is not known to occur in the United States (Beauchamp, Crump, Hodson, Jones, Lantz).

STATE CLEARING OFFICE FOR ECONOMIC INSECT INFORMATION

Addition: Dr. Harold L. Bailey, Director
Division of Plant Pest Control
State Department of Agriculture
Montpelier, Vermont

OREGON'S ECONOMIC INSECT SURVEY PROJECT

The Department of Entomology, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station has established a survey and service project under the title of "Economic Insect Survey," with State and Federal departments and agencies cooperating. Probable duration of the project is indefinite (to be reviewed before July 1, 1953). It is under the coordination of D. C. Mote and leadership of V. D. Roth with H. H. Crowell, H. A. Scullen and R. W. Every co-workers or advisors.

OBJECTIVES: (1) to utilize technical staffs of all state and federal agencies, avoid duplication, and permit closest cooperation in locating and pin-pointing insect outbreaks. (2) To make periodic reports to Cooperative Economic Insect Survey, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. (3) To make determinations of new or rare economic insect species submitted by collaborators, or to arrange for determination at Division of Insect Identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine or by other recognized specialists.

REASONS FOR UNDERTAKING WORK: (1) Need for a clearing house for reports from sources other than the Central Station staff. (2) To determine whether insect occurrence may become a matter of regulation, research or control, (3) Need for more frequent and accurate reports (which would be available to all entomologists) for better understanding of insect problems of Oregon. Annual reports over a long period could lead to predictions of insect outbreaks or utilization of beneficial species. (4) The survey will be an aid to the Federal and State governments under present national emergency.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF PREVIOUS WORK: Reports on the status of some of the many economic insect forms were sent to the Federal Insect Pest Survey by Experiment Station workers too infrequently to be of sustained value. Valuable reports have been sent in by other agencies operating in the State.

PROSPECT OF SOLUTION OF PROBLEM: This project is for the organization of a survey which would continue indefinitely.

PROCEDURE: (1) Central and Branch Station entomologists would be asked to submit frequent reports on current status of economic insect forms observed during course of their work. These reports on the mimeographed form, should be submitted at required intervals. (2) The State Department of Agriculture, State Department of Forestry and State Public Health Service would be urged to submit copies of their reports on economic insect surveys to the Entomology Department. The Entomology Department will submit copies of its reports to these agencies. (3) County Extension Agents and Extension Specialists would be encouraged to submit insect specimens of economic (or potentially economic) forms unknown to them, and to report any sudden increase or decrease in numbers of known forms to Extension Specialist in Entomology. (4) The cooperating departments of the college would be encouraged to report sudden changes in numbers of economic insect forms known to them or to submit specimens on unknown forms to the Entomology Department. (5) Members of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine stationed in Oregon or who work in the State would be urged to submit copies of their reports on economic insect surveys to the Entomology Department. (6) Reports received from these various sources together with proper recognition would be submitted periodically to the Cooperative Economic Insect Survey.

COOPERATING UNITS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH: (1) Central Station and Branch Station Entomologists; (2) State Department of Agriculture, State Department of Forestry and State Public Health Service; (3) County Extension Agents and Extension Specialists; (4) Cooperating Departments of the college; (5) Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Responsibilities of each unit would be to report current status of economic insect forms or submit specimens of unknown forms as outlined under "Procedure" above. The Entomology Department would be responsible for assembling reports, coordinating the program and submitting information to Cooperative Economic Insect Survey.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS: Periodic reports on information received at the Entomology Department with appropriate recognition of contributors would be submitted to Cooperative Economic Insect Survey in Washington, D. C. These reports would then be made available to all entomologists in the United States by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Annual progress reports will be submitted to the Director's Office, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station by leaders of the project.